

**THE GRASS LAKE FARMERS CLUB.**

The sight of the robin and blue bird of all that was lacking to convince a person that the day was not the 14th of April, instead of December, and the brightness of the day seemed reflected in the faces of 70 or more members of the club who met that day with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Crafts. As we looked about the premises of the Crafts, and noted the convenient buildings for cattle, sheep, horses, goats and poultry and the homelike appearance of the house and surroundings, we asked how a man more profitably employ his time and money than in making for himself and family an ideal home.

After some preliminary discussion of other matters, a paper by L. Merriman on farm machinery was read. He thinks a farmer who has 50 acres or less to harvest, should hire a binder at less expense than to own one. In purchasing tools, he would advise those that have a riding attachment. A windmill was a great convenience both on farm and indoors. For the house he would have all the conveniences possible, sewing and washing machines, creamery and so on. He likes, and thinks the man who invents a practical butter-worker has a fortune



Horticultural.

WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Paw Paw.

The West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society held its annual meeting in the Court House in Paw Paw, beginning on the evening of Dec. 7th. There were delegates present from Oceana, Ottawa, Allegan, Berrien, Kalamazoo and Cass counties, and quite a large attendance from the shore towns and the interior of Van Buren. After the welcoming address, responses, and President's address, reports were received relative to the last season's apple crop. On all heavy soils, and along the lake shore, a bountiful crop was reported, but on oak lands, farther from the lake, the apple crop was nearly a failure from premature ripening, causing them to drop before maturity. Some splendid specimens of winter apples were shown by Mr. Andrews, of Allegan, comprising some new and rare varieties. C. Kingle, of Paw Paw, exhibited 13 varieties of seedling grapes, which created quite a flutter of excitement among the grape men present.

Thursday morning, the 8th, after some preliminary work the topic "Location and soil for an apple orchard" was discussed.

W. A. Brown had travelled extensively in the west, and found apple growing, except some of the Russian or crab varieties, had been abandoned, and in our own State many old orchards on lands not suited to their growth and development, were declining in vitality, so that where the two qualities of strong lands and elevation were combined, the apples of the future must be raised. He claimed that the northern shore counties had great advantages for apple growing, producing as they do the best keeping apples in the United States.

Mr. Andrews' soil is gravelly loam with a good many stones. He sometimes had to dig a stone out of the soil before he set a tree. His trees had done as well as they could do on such soil, and bore large crops every year. He plows his orchard once in three years and thinks more damage is done by wintering too much than too little.

H. Dale Adams would plant an orchard on elevated land, and he didn't care whether it was protected or not; winds have no appreciable effect on an orchard.

Distance apart for apple trees was considered at length. A trick of the trade was to advocate 20 to 24 feet as the proper distance, as more trees could be sold for an acre. Most of the members advocated 40 feet as the proper distance. Too much top and too close together has been the ruin of many orchards.

Varities for home use and market brought out the usual diversity of taste and preference. The Wagner got many hard blows, while Baldwin and Northern Spy retained all their old friends. Greening was valuable on strong clay or gravelly land, but was worthless for lighter soils.

L. H. Bailey, Sen., planted his trees 40 feet apart and they are now too thick. For the money there is in them to sell he favored Baldwin, Stark and Ben Davis. He related in his quaint way how he got even with commission men. He sent 30 barrels to Chicago and the returns showed \$1.50 per barrel. He telegraphed to a friend there to go and see about it, and buy some apples and take a receipt for the price. The friend found the apples mostly unsold and held at \$1.50 per barrel. He brought a barrel, took a receipt and sent it to Mr. Bailey, who said he got enough out of that man to pay his taxes. There was a loud call for the name of the South Water Street fraud, but he said the man sent him a twenty dollar bill to keep his mouth shut, and he was no going back on him.

In this connection Mr. Bailey told how he drove all the codling moths to his neighbors' orchards. He mixed half a tumbler full of ammonia with a half of water and sprayed his orchard at night while his neighbors were asleep. He did this two or three times during the summer, and was wholly exempt from the depredations of the codling moth.

Mr. Andrews thought Stark only suitable to plant on strong land, it would not do on light soil.

In a talk upon grapes, Mr. Lanning, of South Haven, said grapes were of three kinds, the white, black and red, with many varieties each of these. He preferred the Niagara for white, the Worden for black and the Brighton for red.

President Phillips had tested 41 varieties, and he commended Mr. Lanning's selection.

W. A. Brown thought this selection an excellent one, except that the grape rot had attacked both the Niagara and the Worden in his vicinity, and he thought it only a question of time for it to go through the county like the peach yellows. The Ives, although not the best in quality was well high in value to the rot.

Mr. Engle had been experimenting for years with seedling grapes. Not one in 50 of Concord seedlings were good. He had best success from the Salem. All the seedlings exhibited were from Salem. He had one red grape he thought a great deal of, but that was too good to keep well.

Mr. Adams endorsed the selection of Mr. Lanning. He thought the rot more liable to attack vineyards than single vines.

Mr. Lanning would plant a vineyard on land sloping to the north to retard the early blossoming and evade the spring frosts.

Mr. J. C. Gould would not stop planting a vineyard because he had no ground sloping to the north. New blossoms would appear if the first were killed.

"Insect enemies." This topic was discussed at length by W. A. Smith, of Benton Harbor. An apple buyer who bought 4,500 barrels of apples re-sorted them and only got 800 barrels of perfect apples. This great loss was almost wholly attributable to the codling moth. They are too sharp to be caught in straw or paper traps, suggested years ago. There must be something more effective. He described at length the process which he had employed to eradicate the moth. He placed two kerosene oil barrels on a wagon, with the head out of one, in which he mixed the London purple and kept water afloat to keep it from setting—this is essential. In the head of the other barrel he bored two holes, one for the pump, and the other to pour in the mixture and a

funnel from the other barrel. A boy to drive, a man to handle the pump, and one to agitate and pour in the water for the pump was the force required. Drive down one side of a row, and back on the other, spraying the side next the wagon; then go the other way of the orchard in the same manner. He thought three-fourths of a pound of purple to a barrel of water a large measure he often used only half a pound. He buys in half pound packages, and mixes into a paste first, in a pail of water. It separates in the larger quantity of water much easier by this mixing first. Persons were now making a business of spraying orchards for two cents a tree, and furnish everything. He would go over the orchard twice, and he even thought the third time would pay better than ordinary work on the farm. He starts in when the trees are fairly out of bloom and then goes over them again in about ten days. This is beyond the region of experiment, it is a regular business in his neighborhood. Professor Cook was given full credit for being the pioneer investigator in this enterprise.

J. C. Gould was called out on the topic of "Picking, packing and storing apples." Apples must be mature. He would pick in any way that could be done fastest. He would place in barrels as fast as picked and lay the head on and haul under cover, and sort later. For some varieties advised going over the trees twice, selecting the ripe and colored apples first, and allowing the others to remain to ripen. These later ones will often grow and color up better for picking off a part.

B. G. Buell would not pick winter apples before the 25th of September, and from that time to the 10th of October. For packing he used a large table with strips two inches wide nailed to the edge. On this he placed blankets and poured on the apples. By the side of the table stands the barrels in which the apples are to be packed. He would not lay in piles in the orchard; he thinks the flavor and texture are spoiled by such exposure.

At this point, the Farmers' Association presented, through its secretary, Mrs. N. H. Bangs, the following topic, "To what extent should the general farmer engage in fruit growing?"

D. Woodman would have every farmer raise all the fruit his family needs. He would find the time by getting up in the morning early and attending to it before breakfast.

Henry Chaffed, of South Haven, was called out as being a fruit grower and general farmer combined. He said the man must develop some capacity for the business, and provide the necessary help in season. He said the reason that some fruit growers fail is that they put all their land into fruit, and have no fallow for it. He uses only one-third of his land for fruit, and farms the remainder, and keeps all the stock he can to work up the fodder for manure for his fruit.

J. J. Woodman thought it was running just about as it ought to. He thought it not best for the general farmer to try to raise everything.

H. Dale Adams plants fruit so that sufficient for the requirements of the family is produced, and sells the remainder, and his wife quotes the money.

Quite an extended discussion was entered upon but space forbids further report.

At the evening session A. H. Smith read a paper on "Surface Irrigation," which is given in full:

Under ordinary circumstances the roots of a tree extend in a circle whose radius is equal to its height. This is proved in dry seasons like the past, by the absence of nearly all vegetation within this circle. The tree having prior possession of the ground absorbs what moisture there is and other vegetation makes a sickly growth. Those who contemplate surface irrigation of fruit trees should procure a rain gauge and keep a correct record of rainfall during the growing months of the year, or from April 1st to Oct. 1st. From records made at Lansing during a period of 10 years, we find the average rainfall per month during the growing season to be 3.40 inches. Taking out two extremely wet seasons—1880 and 1883—and the average for the remaining eight years is 2.77 inches per month. Even this is probably in excess of the requirements of the tree, for during hard showers as soon as the ground is saturated, the water runs off and its benefits are lost. It is not until the ground is well under a safe basis to work from. This would amount to 392 gallons for each tree whose roots extend in a radius of 10 feet. This would be about eight or ten barrels full of water, and usually supplied by the roots in a single month, or at the rate of 40 barrels per tree. Is it any wonder fruit trees under such conditions? Taking two inches per month as the requirements of the tree, our aim is to supply the deficiency, if any, as recorded from the rain gauge. To illustrate—suppose up to a certain date we have more than the required two inches per month rainfall, or to be more accurate, one-half inch per week. It should be remembered that the rainfall must be well distributed at intervals to be effective. Now comes two weeks without rain. We give the tree two inches of water, more or less in proportion to its size, equal to one-half inch of rainfall. If another week passes with no rain and no prospect of any, we must repeat the application. It is expensive, but I think no man ever lost a dollar in this way provided he did the work thoroughly. Another consideration, work is at a standstill, except with those who believe in the theory of constant cultivation during the year. We have the rain in that theory here. In looking over the State precipitation reports for a series of 10 years, I find but one month during the summer season when the rainfall was less than one inch. It will usually be found that a barrel or two of water applied just at the critical period will insure a full crop of fine specimens, when if we wait a few days hoping for rain and it does not come, the crop is ruined as far as size and quality goes.

In Michigan we are obliged to use mechanical means for irrigation. Water must either be drawn in barrels or tanks from adjoining lakes and streams, or a windmill and reservoir can be built upon the highest ground in the orchard. In using well water for irrigation, care must be taken that the temperature is not below that of surface soil. If cold water is used direct from the pump, more harm than good will result, especially with young trees. The cost of irrigating fruit trees with windmill and tank would be too expensive except in very favorable locations, but it might be used in connection with strawberries or garden truck and made profitable. Water hauled in barrels a distance of one-half mile will cost 10 to 15 cents per barrel of 50 gallons. In case of peaches a barrel of water applied when the tree really needs it, that is about two weeks or ten days before the fruit ripens, will pay from one to five times the cost of application. If the tree should be large and the ground extremely dry, several barrels might be applied with proportionately profitable results. I think it is safe to say that peaches and plums will stand any ordinary drought if given plenty of water about two weeks before they ripen. In proof of this theory, Smock and Salway

peaches withstood the long summer's drought, and copious rains coming just before they ripened, produced a crop fully equal to the average.

Pears and apples need a reasonable supply of moisture all through the season. During the past extremely dry season a few experiments may be instructive. Two Flemish Beauty pear trees standing side by side called in the plainest language for moisture. About half the foliage was gone and the half grown pears were beginning to drop. A barrel of water was rolled to one tree and allowed to run out slowly, twenty-four hours later the difference in foliage was noticeable. The watered tree stopped dropping its foliage and fruit, while the tree not watered continued to drop both. This tree then received a barrel of water with the same result, but the twenty-four hours difference in time of application was never made up. The first tree watered had the largest pears and carried the most foliage. A Dawson plum tree began to drop its fruit on account of drought. A hole was dug about four feet from the trunk, large enough to hold a barrel of water. No fruit dropped after the application, but as the drought continued we repeated it a week later, after this shower came to our relief and we had picked a fine crop of plums. At the first picking of Hale's Early peaches the fruit on several trees, standing on a sandy ridge, was found to be green and shriveled, and about the size of hickory nuts. These trees had not been properly thinned, and carried too many peaches to ripen well, except in a favorable season. It was supposed that the fruit was past recovery, but as an experiment a barrel of water was applied to each tree. This revived them perceptibly. Several days later the ground was well soaked by rains and the fruit ripened perfectly, although rather smaller and ripened a week or more later than trees on heavier soil. Smock trees stand in soil near the house where they cannot well be cultivated. Two of them received no water and bore no fruit. The third received five barrels of water, or 350 gallons, at intervals of a week, whenever the ground seemed very dry. Notwithstanding the tree stood in soil and had received no cultivation for two years, it bore nearly a bushel of quite large smooth pears. If the tree had been cultivated, probably one-half the amount of water would have produced the same results. These experiments undoubtedly prove that surface irrigation during a drought will enable a tree to ripen a full crop, when if neglected a crop of small inferior and often worthless fruit will surely result.

The time has come when we must adopt a more intensive method of cultivation. The man who orchards a few acres, and looks after the wants of each individual tree or vine, and never tires of studying their varying characteristics is the one who will undoubtedly succeed.

Following this was a paper on the "Vitality of apple orchards as compared with former periods," by A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, which is also given in full:

It was an unquestioned opinion among the early settlers of the State, that every acre of upland was especially adapted to the growth and development of apple orchards, and usually upon the five acres of cleared land an apple orchard was set, regardless of any special adaptation in either location, or character of soil. Indeed, the modern orchard, as we know it, was wholly unknown or, if it existed, it was partially concealed, it was commonly disregarded. So that while there might have been better locations on the farm for an orchard, a generation of apple orchards, and usually upon the five acres of cleared land an apple orchard was set, regardless of any special adaptation in either location, or character of soil. Indeed, the modern orchard, as we know it, was wholly unknown or, if it existed, it was partially concealed, it was commonly disregarded. 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MICHIGAN FARMER.

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Mgr.

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should confer a favor by having their letters

marked, or by procuring a money order, other-

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the FARMER

changed must give us the name of the Post-

office to which the paper is now being sent, as

well as the one they wish to have sent to. In

writing for change of address all that is neces-

sary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN

FARMER from \_\_\_\_\_ Postoffice to \_\_\_\_\_

Sign your name in full.

DETROIT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-

office as second class matter.

THE "HOUSEHOLD."

In subscribing with agents for the FARMER

you should be particular to state to them

whether or not you wish the HOUSEHOLD

supplement. Complaints frequently come

in that parties do not receive it, and it in-

variably turns out to be the result of a mis-

understanding between the agent and sub-

scriber. The price of the FARMER alone is

\$1.25 per year, and of the FARMER and

HOUSEHOLD \$1.50 per year.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the

past week amounted to 78,946 bu., against

130,758 bu. the previous week, and 150,373

bu. for corresponding week in 1886. Ship-

ments for the week were 10,513 bu. against

65,955 bu. the previous week and 30,406 bu.

the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks

of wheat now held in this city amount to

1,013,138 bu., against 980,502 bu. last week

and 1,363,776 bu. at the corresponding date

in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on

Dec. 17, was 43,231,009 bu. against 41,989,-

153 the previous week, and 61,459,874 for

the corresponding week in 1886. This shows

an increase from the amount reported the

previous week of 1,250,854 bushels. As

compared with a year ago the visible sup-

ply shows a decrease of 18,228,835 bu.

The week has been a short one, but the

markets have held up well under the dullness

which always is characteristic of the grain

trade during the holidays. In this market

prices have not only been sustained at the

pool there has been a fall of 3d. per cental.

Corn and oats are 3d. cheaper. Twenty car-

goes of wheat arrived. To-day the tone of

the wheat trade was somewhat improved.

English wheat was firm, though nominally

unchanged. Flour was 3d. lower. Corn re-

covered 3d. Oats were 3d. cheaper on the

week.

The latest advices from Minneapolis, the

center of the flour trade, are as follows:

"Extremely low water last week resulted

in the output being only 119,000 bbls.

against 130,500 bbls. the previous week and

130,700 bbls. the same week in 1886. Steam

mills are running at a strong gain and with

rather improved water power the output for

the current week is likely to show an in-

crease. The domestic flour market is quiet.

The export trade has been small, but is im-

proving, with an advance of 5@10c over

Monday's bids. Exports last week 40,000

bbls.

The Liverpool market on Friday was

quoted firm with good demand. Quotations

for American wheat are as follows: No. 2

winter, 6s. 7d. @ 6s. 11d. per cental; No. 3

spring, 6s. 7d. @ 6s. 11d.; California No. 1

6s. 10d. @ 6s. 11d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 16,713 bu., against 8,105

bu. the previous week, and 84,083 bu. for

the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments

for the week were 18,654 bu., against 5,610 bu.

the previous week, and 30,378 bu. for the

corresponding week in 1886. The visible

supply of corn in the country on Dec. 17

amounted to 5,339,409 bu. against 4,958,865

bu. the previous week, and 12,164,603 bu.

at the same date in 1886. The visible supply

shows an increase during the week indicated

of 371,544 bu. The stocks now held in this

city amount to 17,301 bu. against 21,818 bu.

last week and 150,946 bu. at the corre-

sponding date in 1886. Corn keeps firm

and at a higher range of values than a week

ago, but closed dull. The outlook favors a

strong market after the holidays. Quota-

tions advanced to 5d. for No. 2 spot, but at

the close 5 1/2c was all that could be got.

No. 3 sold at 5 1/2c per bu. No speculation

trading was indulged in. At Chicago the

week closed with a fairly active market

and the range of values was slightly lower

than a week ago. Spot No. 2 is quoted

at 45 1/2c, December delivery at 45 1/2c,

January at 45 1/2c, February at 45 1/2c,

and May at 45 1/2c. By sample corn sold

at 45 1/2c for No. 2 yellow, 45c for No. 3

yellow, 44 1/2c for No. 3, and 44 1/2c for

No. 3 white. New York was 47 1/2c for

No. 2, and 47 1/2c for No. 3. At Chicago

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A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

CANTON, O., Dec. 17, 1887.

DEAR SIR:—I am a subscriber to the

leading agricultural papers, and have been

reading your letters from Michigan with

interest on account of your location, and

will tell you my brother and I bought

300 acres of land in township \_\_\_\_\_

county, Michigan, in the spring of 1886.

The land is light sandy loam, some streaks

of clay loam, also some gravelly loam.

There is also some black marsh land, but

not much of the latter that is cleared up.

The timber is nearly all second growth,

white and black oak with white poplar

skirting the low land. On this low land

there is a thrifty growth of tamarack.

The upland seems to have been worked

and drained without giving it any manure

in return. The man on the place has been

on five years and seems anxious to remain.

There is about 150 acres cleared. We had

12 acres of wheat the past season and got

105 bushels; eight acres of oats and 305

bushels; 15 acres of rye with 128 bushels.

We have had very poor luck in getting a

catch of clover on account of drought. The

clover—the big kind—was good on the

place when we purchased. Now supposing

you to be a practical farmer in that part of

Michigan, and writing for the enlighten-

ment of new beginners and others I take

the liberty of asking you a few questions,

after making the above statement. Do you

think we could go on that land and make a

living and pay off a mortgage of \$2,000 at

7 per cent in five or six years time? We

are 40 and 32 years of age; have paid \$5,000

on the land, and would have \$1,200 to be-

gin with. We are what are termed handy

men—I am a blacksmith and my brother is

a carpenter. We are working on a small

farm in New Jersey. We are working the

shop, constructing wrought iron bridges

and railroad work, and we feel that our

health is failing in this heavy, smoky at-

mosphere. We would like to grow clover,

corn, hogs and sheep, but fear the great

drawback will be in not getting a new

clover seed started. Please give us your un-

biased opinion and oblige one who will feel

grateful no matter what the decision may

be." Respectfully yours,

I have been very much interested in the

above letter, and consider it of sufficient

importance to give to the public, with

my opinions regarding the questions

asked. I say unhesitatingly, move on the

farm as soon as practicable. It might not

be best for only one to go on the first year

Results of Feeding and Good Weights

of Stock.

WILL SPAULDING, of Hoytville, Mich.,

writes that he sold 12 Poland-China pigs,

eight months and eight days old, which

weighed 305 lbs. each, and for which he

received the sum of \$184. The great

American hog is on the top this year, and

will help many of our farmers through a

close time. Mr. Spaulding's hogs make a

wonderfully good showing in weights.

OUR old friend Capt. T. V. Quackenbush,

of Superior, Wash-maw Co., a veteran Me-

reino sheep-breeder, sends us the following

to show his favorite average up in weights:

"I see by the last FARMER that reports

of the weights of Merino sheep are in order,

hence I send some of mine: One ram lamb,

48 weeks on Dec. 15th, 1887, 97 lbs. The

yearling ram Nov. 15, 1887, weighed 153

lbs., and another weighed 145 lbs.; both the

above yearlings were sired by Superior (T.

V. Q. No. 11). The dam of Superior we

call the "Queen of Spain," and she wean-

ed, the same date as above, 12 1/2 lbs. Our

stock ram Corral (L. S. 92) by Diamond,

weighed 161 lbs. Our stock ram and one of

the yearlings have been fed once a day, the

balance of my sheep have run all summer,

have not had any grain, and are running

on



## Poetry.

## THE OLD YEAR.

Dying, dying is the year,  
And the earth is sad;  
Sighing, sighing are the trees,  
And the winds are mad;  
Creeping, ere the world be sleeping,  
Shadows near  
Cross the year.

Dying, dying is the year—  
Old Earth, do you care,  
For the child, now tired and sad,  
Once so glad and fair?  
Dying, while the winds are sighing!  
Drifts of snow  
Hide graves below.

Dying, dying is the year—  
Fare thee well to-night,  
You have brought us smiles and tears,  
Shadows and the light;  
Fading while the dusk is shading  
Stars of light  
From our sight.

Dying, dying is the year—  
Dreams we must forget,  
Budded are the hopes I brought,  
Barred each regret;  
Sleeping, waking, smiling, weeping  
All the sad,  
All the glad.

Dying, dying is the year—  
Comes the new to-night,  
Child of light, with wings of gold,  
Shadowless and bright;  
Flinging clouds of joy swift winging  
Over the past  
Fading fast.

Dying, dying is the year—  
Let the sorrow die;  
Bells ring out the sad, I fancy,  
Winds forget to sigh;  
Sorrow, reign you not to-morrow,  
When the year  
New-born is here.

—St. Louis Republican.

## FARMER JOHN.

Home from his journey, Farmer John  
Arrived this morning, safe and sound.  
His black clothes off and his old clothes on,  
"Now I'm myself," said Farmer John.

"For after all," said Farmer John,  
"The best of the journey is getting home,  
I've seen great sights; but would I give  
This spot and the peaceful life I live  
For all their Paris and Rome?"

"I've found out that," says Farmer John,  
"That happiness is not bought and sold,  
And wealth isn't all in gold,  
But in simple ways, and sweet content—  
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,  
Some land to till and a few good friends—  
That's what I've learned by going away."

—J. T. Bridge.

## Miscellaneous.

## HE AND SHE.

"To me, fairer than you, never can be old;  
For as you were, when first your eye I eyed,  
So seems your beauty still."  
—Shakespeare.

It was twilight, and the flickering flames  
Cast weird shadows on the walls of Marion  
Eldershaw's studio. Marion sat bolt upright  
in an armchair, her hands clasped together  
across her knees, staring into the  
glowing embers. Her handsome face was  
flushed and worn; there were silver streaks  
in her dark hair; her very hands had lost  
the look of youth; she was just thirty, and  
she looked years older.

By her side, crouched on the hearthrug,  
was a widely different specimen of woman-  
hood—a red-haired girl with a placid, un-  
ruffled brow, and a complexion of dazzling  
fairness.

"I had hitherto supposed, Ethel," said  
Marion, breaking the silence; "that wo-  
man had two advantages over men."

"Only two?" Ethel came a little nearer.  
"What are they?"

"You are not liable to sit on a jury, and  
you are not expected to go to funerals; but  
it appears that I have made a mistake. My  
poor old cousin's lawyer has sent me an in-  
vitation (it's a ghastly mockery, but I don't  
know what else to call it) to be present at  
the ceremony on Saturday. I never saw  
my cousin since I was a child and then I  
did not like him at all. I don't see why I  
am bound to go all the way to—shire just  
when I have promised to finish my picture,  
but I suppose I must."

"How hard you work!" exclaimed Ethel,  
admiringly.

Marion had met Ethel Heath in the sum-  
mer; she had heard her spoken of as an or-  
phan girl of independent means whom it  
would be a kindness to befriend. Entirely  
fascinated by her beauty, Marion had begged  
her as a favor to come and sit for a study of  
Elaune. The sittings had been prolonged  
indefinitely as the two got to like each other  
better, and now there was hardly a day  
that Ethel did not look into the studio,  
even if it were but for a few minutes.

"Work is the merest matter of habit,"  
answered Marion, "and I had to begin very  
early. I had a certain amount of talent, no  
scrap of genius (it's much rarer than people  
suppose), but in following my profes-  
sion, behold, I have lost my youth and my  
good looks."

As she spoke, she took a spill from a vase  
and lighted the candle that stood on the  
mantelpiece. A step was audible in the  
passage, a curtain was pushed aside, and  
before Marion could stop her by word or  
sign, the servant ushered a visitor into the  
room.

"Mr. William Eldershaw."

A broad-shouldered, middle-aged man,  
with brown beard, he carried himself erect,  
and had the air of a person accustomed to  
think for himself and act quickly. He  
found himself between an easel and a low  
table, skillfully avoiding a heap of rugs that  
had been thrown on the floor, and held out  
both his hands, crying: "Marion! Have  
you forgotten me all these years? Why,  
Molly, this—there was infinite tenderness  
in his tone—"have you been ill, my dear?"  
Marion stood by the fireside; in her sur-  
prise and joy she forgot all about Ethel,  
who had fled from the room. "Will, dear  
old boy!" she exclaimed, "I have no words  
to say how glad I am. No, no, not ill! (as  
he repeated his question) "but getting  
rather old, you know. It's fifteen years  
since we met."

Hand clasped in hand, they remained for  
a few seconds looking at each other; then  
she pointed to a chair and broke into a  
string of questions. How long had he been  
in England? Had he been down to—

shire? How was the old place looking?  
"And, oh, Will, I do hope he forgave you  
before he died!"

Marion and William Eldershaw were dis-  
tant cousins; as children they had been in-  
separable companions, as boy and girl the  
most devoted friends. Will was an orphan  
and lived with Marion's father. At the  
Stone House, hard by, old Mr. Eldershaw  
supported the family dignity by accumulat-  
ing wealth and indulging in wild freaks of  
temper. He never loved the boy whom all  
the neighbors regarded as his heir; there  
were perpetual quarrels and misunderstand-  
ings. At last Will fairly broke loose from  
all restraint, and vowed that he would go  
to Canada and try his luck as a farmer.  
"Go," said his uncle, "and you will never  
inherit the Stone House." And Will, in his  
boyish passion, had answered that the Stone  
House was nothing to him. The next day  
he set sail for Quebec, with £30 in his pocket,  
a light heart in his breast, and a firm re-  
solve to make his fortune immediately and  
come back and marry his cousin, if she  
would have him. It was fifteen years later,  
and Will was still a bachelor; he had re-  
turned (without the fortune) to find that  
Uncle Stephen was just dead, that Marion  
had made herself a reputation as an artist,  
that she looked sadly weary and overworked,  
that he loved her still, better than any one  
in the world.

For a quarter of an hour the cousins  
talked; at the end of that time Marion went  
to look for Ethel. "She is the loveliest  
little maiden you ever saw, Will," she ex-  
plained, as she left the room; "and I ex-  
pect you to be very nice to her."

That evening, when her visitors had de-  
parted, Marion hit upon a brilliant plan.  
Will was utterly unchanged, he was just the  
same good-natured fellow as ever. He was  
sure to inherit the Stone House property  
(had not Uncle Stephen sent for him to  
come home?) he must settle down at last as  
an English country gentleman, and he must  
marry Ethel Heath. "I have built a good  
many castles in my day," she thought,  
"and now I hope to lay the foundation-  
stone of a lasting one. The first thing to  
remember is that I must be very cautious,  
so I will hold my tongue and not interfere  
too much. Ethel, especially, must not  
know anything about it. Will is so good, I  
am quite sure of him or I wouldn't trust  
match-maker, and he did admire her im-  
mensely. If there is one person in the  
world I ought to understand, it is Will El-  
dershaw."

For the next few days Marion was very  
busy. Will came in whenever he had time;  
he took the profoundest interest in the pic-  
ture (for which Ethel was sitting), declar-  
ing that "if the little maid really looked like  
that," she deserved the title of Elaune, the  
fair, Elaune, the lovable."

On the afternoon of old Mr. Eldershaw's  
funeral the wind blew fiercely across the  
marsh land that formed a part of the Stone  
House estate. The huge elms in front of  
the library windows towered up into a gray  
sky. Mr. Eldershaw always liked the room  
in spite of its eastern aspect; here he had  
sat with his newspaper and short pipe; he  
had harangued the bailiff, scolded farm  
laborers, and quarrelled with his neighbors  
when he got the chance. And here were  
now assembled his two relatives, William  
and Marion Eldershaw, his doctor and his  
lawyer. Seated on a bench at the farther  
end of the room were the housekeeper and  
the farm bailiff. On a big round table was  
a tray containing wine and cake. Just be-  
hind it hung an engraving, the Duke of  
Wellington standing by the side of his great  
enemy. Marion, looking round the room  
with a scarcely suppressed shudder, remem-  
bered the picture, and how, as a little girl,  
she had shut her eyes and run past it, if by  
any chance she had been left in the library  
alone. She remembered, too, the red flock  
paper, the musty smell of old books, the  
leather-backed chairs, and the sound of the  
elms as they swayed to and fro in the  
wind. It was a dreary place in which to  
live and die!

Well, when Will came down for good and  
brought his wife, he must make a sitting-  
room on the other side of the house.

Marion roused herself from her day-dream  
with a start—Mr. Morgan, the lawyer, was  
addressing her.

"If it is convenient to you, Miss El-  
dershaw, and to the gentlemen, I will proceed  
to read the will."

"Certainly, Mr. Morgan, just as you  
think fit, she answered.

Mr. Morgan bowed. He was a new part-  
ner in an old firm; he knew little or noth-  
ing of the quarrels and misunderstandings  
of the Eldershaw family; he had never  
seen either Mr. or Miss Eldershaw before,  
but he did not like the task that was before  
him. A dead silence fell on the assembled  
company, only broken by the wind outside  
and the creaking of the bailiff's boots with-  
in. The will was short and clear.

Marion heard and understood every word  
of it. There were small legacies to the doc-  
tor, the bailiff, the servants; a sum of £500  
was left to the county hospital. The Stone  
House, with its farm and lands, and invest-  
ed property to the amount of £20,000, was  
bequeathed unconditionally to the testator's  
first cousin, once removed, Marion Helen  
Eldershaw. The same Marion Helen was  
nominated residuary legatee, and of Wil-  
liam Eldershaw (the old man's nephew)  
there was no mention whatever.

Mr. Morgan put down the document and  
prepared to shake hands with the heiress;  
it was his practice, on such occasions, to  
say a few words of congratulations, subdued  
but sincere. But Will Eldershaw was be-  
fore him and he said:

"Well, Molly, I wish you joy!"  
"Oh, Will, she said under her breath.  
"I had imagined that it would be all so  
different. I had never even thought of  
this. The Stone House ought to be yours!"  
"You must remember," answered Will,  
gravely, "that he vowed, years ago, that it  
never should be. Don't fret; I'm very glad  
you've got it."

Nevertheless, he was passionately attach-  
ed to the old place, and it was hard to know  
that he had thrown away his birthright in a  
fit of youthful pride. Besides, there was  
another regret. Who was he, to raise his  
eyes to the mistress of the Stone House?  
Could he ask her to wait while he returned  
to Manitoba in search of that fortune in  
which he had believed as a boy? As he  
stood there listening to the speeches of the  
lawyer and doctor, he could have found it  
in his heart to curse his fate. She was very

dear to him, and he must go away and per-  
haps never set eyes on her again—not just  
yet, however; there were business matters  
to be settled and instructions to be given  
about the estate. "My cousin, Mr. El-  
dershaw, will arrange all that for me," Marion  
said, and Will assented cheerfully. As far  
as in him lay he would obey her wishes and  
save her trouble, and she would never know  
how he had hoped to say, "Come home to  
the Stone House and be my wife, dear  
Molly."

"You will find it somewhat bleak here in  
winter, I should say, Miss Eldershaw," ob-  
served the doctor, rubbing his hands.

Marion replied that she had too much to  
do in London to think of leaving her studio  
for months to come. The doctor, suddenly  
remembering that he was addressing an ar-  
tist of some reputation, paid her a neat  
compliment on her last picture, and bade  
her recollect that all work and no play,  
prohibited all work and no play.

A fly had been ordered to catch the even-  
ing express to town, and Marion rejoiced to  
hear the rumbling of wheels on the carriage  
drive. She was worn out with fatigue and  
excitement; she could hardly realize the  
great change in her circumstances; she used  
to wish for money and an easy life, and  
now it had come to her only brought disap-  
pointment. The Stone House looked dreary  
in the gray light; the shadows of the elms  
fell black across the road. The demure house-  
keeper courtesied deferentially in the hall;  
she had no scull for the new owner. The  
ticking of the clock sounded ghost-like in  
the passage as Marion passed. With a shudder  
she turned to Will, who was waiting  
to help her into the fly. "I don't think  
that I shall ever feel at home here," she  
said.

The weeks flew by, the commissions were  
disposed of, the picture of Elaune was well  
nigh finished, and still Marion Eldershaw  
put off facing the fact that some day, soon,  
she must go down to her new property.  
Will was still in England (she had given  
him full permission to act in her name);  
now everything was ready, and if he could  
but persuade her out of this dislike to her  
country home, all would be well.

One spring day, when the London hedges  
had become, as it were, in a few hours  
amazingly and vividly green, and the south  
wind blew lazily down the streets, Will ar-  
rived at the studio. Marion received him  
with delight; she had been longing to see  
him. Ethel was expected; of course he  
must stop to dinner.

The fire had gone out—perhaps that gave  
him air of discomfort to the place; the lay  
figure's head was on the floor and its arms  
were extended upwards; a table was strewn  
with unwashed paint-brushes.

"I'm sorry it's so uncomfortable. Things  
do accumulate. I sometimes think life is  
not long enough to be tidy."

"It's all right, Molly, I don't mind, as  
you know; but I should think it is  
wretched for you; London altogether is  
odious in this lovely weather. Why don't  
you go down to the Stone House?"

"Will you come, too?"

"I? Well, no, I'm afraid I can't. But  
look here" (his eyes rested on the picture  
of Elaune), "take Miss Heath; she is a de-  
lightful companion, and it would do her  
good to get away."

"Do you think so? I will try and make  
her go, and then you will come down on  
Saturdays?"

"I will come next Saturday, but my time  
is growing very short."

"Will!" exclaimed Marion suddenly, al-  
most as if she had not heard his last re-  
mark, "what's the farm-house like?"

"Don't you remember?" he asked re-  
proachfully; "it's a good, substantial house  
with plenty of room."

"We will throw out bow windows and  
build a wing if necessary, and then Will,  
dear Will, give up your other farm and  
come and work for me. Be my vicerey or  
manager, or whatever people call it, but  
come and live down there and save me  
from the horrors of an undesired inheri-  
tance."

It was a great temptation; his prospects  
in the colony were by no means brilliant.  
He loved the place, he loved the very sound  
of his voice, he—No, it was impossible.  
If anything went wrong and she wanted  
him, he would come, wherever he was, but  
he could not and would not stay for good.

"We could make it very pretty," pleaded  
Marion. "And then, Will, you must marry.  
Let me find you a wife. I know so many  
charming girls!"

Will blushed as he took her hand in his.  
"Molly, you are goodness itself; but it can-  
not be." She would have interrupted, but  
he went on: "I cannot afford to marry.  
It is a pretty dream of yours, but I must  
not think of it."

"You will have an income, Will, of  
course," she said eagerly.

"How can I accept an income which I  
do not earn? You do not want a manager—  
there is not enough to do." He spoke so  
sternly that she drew away from him, half  
hurt.

"And besides, the proper vicerey at  
the Stone House will be your husband.  
Wait till he comes, and he will take all the  
trouble off your hands."

"Then I shall never have the trouble  
taken off my hands, for I shall die an old  
maid. If you will not come, I must face  
my responsibilities alone; but, oh! I am  
bitterly disappointed."

The hot tears were on her cheeks as she  
spoke; she put up her handkerchief hastily  
to wipe them away.

Will took a short turn up and down the  
hearthrug. "I believe that you are the  
best woman in the world," he said abrupt-  
ly, "and I am a brute."

"Does that mean that you are relent-  
ing?"

"It means that I wish to tell you that I  
am grateful."

"Grateful for what you won't have,  
small as it is? Never mind, Will, we are  
old friends, and I forgive you."

Half in fun, half in earnest, she patted  
him on the arm; he took her hand, raised it  
to his lips and kissed it. She was quite  
sure now that his decision was irrevocable.

At the end of the week Marion, accom-  
panied by Ethel, went down to the Stone  
House; about a month later Will came to  
say good-bye. As he entered the long, dis-  
used drawing-room, he looked around in  
pleased surprise—flowers, books, prints  
and curtains had transformed the gloomy  
apartment into a real living-room. "You

are getting acclimatized already!" he said  
heartily, and she did not contradict him.

Even the approaching separation could not  
spoil the happiness of those few spring  
days. There were walks and drives and  
talks; Marion was wonderfully bright, Will  
the kindest of guides, and Ethel the most  
easily contented of visitors.

The sun was shining on the morning of  
his departure. "She is going to stay with  
you, I hope?" he asked. "Ethel, I mean?"

"Yes, yes; I will do my best to keep her  
and make her happy. Perhaps we will see  
you back before the year is out?"

"You will not see me back till my for-  
tune is made or making, unless you should  
want me."

"I want you now."

Molly's head. "You know what I  
mean, Molly—any real difficulty or trouble,  
don't make believe, as you used to say  
when you were a little girl, then I will  
come. Good-bye you! Good-bye!"

He could not trust himself to say another  
word, but fairly bolted out of the house.

For six months she wrote to him regularly.  
Then there came a break, and Ethel  
Heath took up the correspondence. Marion  
was tired, she said, or had begged her to  
catch the mail, and many such excuses,  
with which ladies are wont to fill their  
pages.

"I'm glad she is not alone," thought  
Will, and in every letter he expressed his  
satisfaction that Ethel had been persuaded  
to stay on.

In the meantime he was working his  
hardest. And now, strange to say, when  
he had given up hope and come to regard  
himself as an unsuccessful man, fortune be-  
came to smile upon him. The harvest was  
good and the farm did well; a young part-  
ner, who had formerly given a great deal of  
trouble, came into money, bought stock and  
settled down into hard-working industry.

Some years ago Will had invested his sav-  
ings in a mining company, which had  
never brought him in sixpence; now, all at  
once, a new vein of ore was discovered and  
the shares went up like wildfire.

One night, towards the end of February,  
he sat brooding by the fireside. Should he  
wait another year? Should he wind up his  
affairs and go home—now at once? Would  
he be glad to see him? He knocked the  
ashes out of his pipe and sighed. The clat-  
ter of a horse's hoofs aroused him. His  
partner had just returned, bringing letters  
from the post, and a telegram.

"Has been fire at Stone House. Much  
damage done. Come if possible. Marion  
seriously ill.—ETHEL."

The following morning at daybreak saw  
him driving across the country to catch the  
first train to Halifax, and, if possible, the  
next steamer for Liverpool. It was a rough  
passage, and there were but few people on  
board. Will did not care; he was in no  
mood to make himself amiable to strangers.

He was madly anxious to come to his jour-  
ney's end; anything was better than sus-  
pense. So he thought when on board ship,  
but once in the train, steaming southwards,  
with the familiar scenery before his eyes,  
he told himself that any scrap of hope was  
better than the knowledge that, perhaps, he  
had come too late. Try as he would, he  
could not put away from him this one all-  
ruling thought: "Suppose it is all over,  
and she is dead."

Arrived in London, he drove straight to  
the station, and travelled down to—shire  
by night train. He had telegraphed, but  
there was no carriage to meet him. It was  
only two miles to the house, and he resolved  
to walk; better to do that than to wait and  
knock up a sleepy hostler. In the gray  
cold daylight of the March morning he  
came within sight of the Stone House.

What a change was there! One entire  
wing was gutted by the fire, the windows  
in the long drawing-room were smashed,  
the frames charred and black. The trim  
garden was trodden under foot by men and  
horses; one of the elm-trees had been aban-  
doned, it stood a branchless trunk, adding to  
the horror and desolation of the scene. The  
front door was barricaded with blocks of  
wood; he made his way round to the back.  
A man came out.

"Is there no one here?" asked Will,  
fiercely.

"No, sir. Family's gone to the farm."

He turned away and walked to the farm  
house. This, too, looked deserted—the  
blinds were drawn down in the upper  
rooms. He knocked at the hall door—no  
one came; he turned the handle and en-  
tered. There was a fire in the parlor, at all  
events; he could see the ruddy glow and  
hear the crackle of wood. In the passage  
he came across the housekeeper, carrying a  
tray.

"Heart alive! Mr. Eldershaw, sir. I  
never expected you!"

"How is she?"

The housekeeper wiped her eyes with her  
apron.

"But badly, poor young lady, but badly.  
Oh! sir, what a calamity!"

Dimly conscious that (in spite of her  
grief) the old woman was thoroughly enjoy-  
ing the horror, he strode past into the pa-  
lor. A lady was writing at a table by the  
window. Was it Ethel? No. She jumped  
up and ran towards him with eager hands  
outstretched, with eager voice bidding him  
a thousand times welcome. It was Mar-  
ion—Marion, whom he thought to find dy-  
ing—Marion's voice in his ears and the  
grasp of her dear hands in his.

"Will, dear Will, don't look like that!  
Sit down. She is much better; the doctor  
said so yesterday."

"Who is better? Who has been ill?"

What does this telegram mean?"

He took it from his pocket-book. It was  
some slight comfort to him even now to be  
business-like and precise; not that he need-  
ed to read it again—the words had been ring-  
ing in his ears for many a day.

"It's a mistake," said Marion, "it is  
little Ethel who is ill. She caught cold the  
night of the fire, but she will soon be well  
again, indeed she will. I sent the tele-  
gram."

"Molly," he said hoarsely—the joy of  
seeing her again after the long period of  
suspense had almost broken down his  
power of endurance. "Molly, I thought  
you were seriously ill. I thought so ever  
since I read the telegram, and have been  
schooling myself to bear it. Good heavens!  
he cried, drawing her round to the light so  
that he could better see her face, "what  
would have become of me if I had found  
you dead?"

She looked up and read the truth in his  
eyes; she heard it in every tone of his  
voice. It was for her sake that he had en-  
dured such grief that his face was changed  
with suffering. He had given his love and  
his honest heart to his old playfellow; how  
could she have been so blind? Did she  
love him? Ay, truly. She knew that, all  
unwittingly, she had deceived herself and  
him. She had tried to plot and plan out his  
life for him, and had failed to see what was  
as clear as daylight before her.

"Will, forgive me!" That was all she  
could say.

It was quite enough. He took her in his  
arms; his doubts and his pride and his pov-  
erty were all forgotten. They under-  
stood each other at last.—Belgravia.

## Contagious Diseases.

The fact that typhoid fever and diph-  
theria have been prevalent in many locali-  
ties in this State the past autumn, owing  
no doubt to the drouth which reduced the  
water supply, makes the following from a  
report of the Surgeon General to the Mas-  
sachusetts State Board of Agriculture very  
profitable reading. After showing how the  
germs of these diseases are multiplied he  
considers how they may be conveyed from  
the sick to the well. Diphtheria was taken  
as an example. The germs producing it  
fix themselves securely in the throat or nos-  
trils, and there reproduce themselves, hence  
the secretions from these parts are most  
dangerous, for they are swarming with  
these germs. These secretions may fall on  
the dress of the attendant, the bedding, the  
floor or the furniture. They are soon dried  
in the warm room and are worked into a  
fine dust that readily floats in the air.

Therefore contact or approximate contact  
between sick and well, or contact with the  
clothing of patient or attendant is of the  
greatest danger. So also are the dishes,  
knives, forks and spoons used in the sick  
room, also towels, cloths, etc., that have  
been in sick chambers, whether used or  
not.

A pool of stagnant water presents all the  
conditions for the growth of bacteria, as  
does a stream of dirty slops from a sink  
spout. A neighbor half a mile away may  
have had some contagious disease in his  
house, and the housewife takes the bedding,  
carpets, etc., out-doors to clean the room.  
The winds blowing through these articles  
take up some of these germs and carry them  
hither and thither, and some find a  
place in the stagnant pool or sink water  
near the house. All the conditions of  
growth and reproduction become a new  
focus for disease; and the children playing  
about may become infected.

Or perhaps these germs may have been  
sucked up in the sink pipe, and found lodg-  
ing in some decomposing matter caught  
in the joints or irregularities of the pipes,  
and from there found their way to the  
dishes used on the table. Offensive smell-  
ing, untidy sink pipes have been one of the  
most common causes of the spread of diph-  
theria, and often cases of other contagious  
diseases can be traced to this source. These  
diseases may be communicated by defective  
sewer and house-drains.

The presence of sewer gas in a house is  
not of itself dangerous, though it may pro-  
duce headache, nausea, and a depression  
of the vital powers; but it is positive evi-  
dence that the inmates of such a house are  
in direct communication with the interior  
of the sewer or drain pipes where these  
germs may abound and from which they  
may be carried up by the gas.

Typhoid fever is largely due to germs re-  
ceived through the medium of food or water  
supply. It is an ulceration of the small  
glands in the lower part of the bowels, and  
for this reason in this disease the excretions  
from the bowels are the great source of dan-  
ger. A number of instances were quoted  
where the spread of this disease was direct-  
ly due to throwing the excreta of a typhoid  
fever patient near a well or source of water  
supply. In some instances many persons  
had been sick when taking milk from a  
milkman whose cows had drunk such in-  
fected water.

To protect ourselves from these diseases  
we should have no unnecessary contact  
with those sick with any of them; have no  
festered pool of stagnant water near the  
house, or filthy sink drain discharging its  
contents under the windows; have no rot-  
ting wood or vegetables in the cellar, which  
should be dry and the walls whitewashed.  
Clean sewer pipes with cemented joints in a  
house are never safe; they may be kept  
tight, but the inmates of such a house are  
living over a volcano.

When we have a case of contagious dis-  
ease in our own homes, an infected person  
should be isolated as much as possible;  
when possible, an adjoining room should be  
set apart, in which the nurse and attendants  
may change their clothing before visiting  
other parts of the house. The sick room  
should be supplied with two or more wash-  
basins, a large slop jar, a generous supply  
of small cloths, and a large bottle or jug  
with a solution for disinfection. This dis-  
infecting solution is an all-important matter  
and should always be prepared under the  
direction of the physician. Never rely on  
the patent germicides and deodorizers that  
are hawked about. The best disinfectant  
where solutions can be used is bi-chloride of  
mercury, one part to a thousand of water.  
It is a deadly poison and its use is danger-  
ous. All of the soiled linen or clothing should  
be kept by itself and thoroughly soaked in  
the disinfecting liquor or thoroughly boiled  
before any other than the nurse is allowed to  
handle them. All dishes, etc., used by the  
patient should be scalded in boiling water  
before they leave the room. No pieces of  
food should ever be carried from the sick  
room; they should be at once burned. In  
cases of diphtheria the secretions of the  
mouth and throat should be received on  
pieces of old cloth, and these should be  
burned; or if a spit cup is used it should  
contain a quantity of the disinfectant. In  
case of typhoid fever the excreta should be  
carefully disinfected. The nurse or attend-  
ant should wash her hands in the disinfect-

## VARIETIES

**E MONEY!**  
**Sents at 1-4 Usual Price**



A black and white photograph of a dark, ornate metal safe. The safe has a rectangular body with a single door featuring a prominent handle and a lock mechanism. To the left of the door, there is a decorative panel with intricate scrollwork. The safe is supported by a heavy, cast-iron base with a complex, curved design. The entire unit is set against a plain, light background.

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A full set of attachments included  
earned and Money refunded.

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[illegible]

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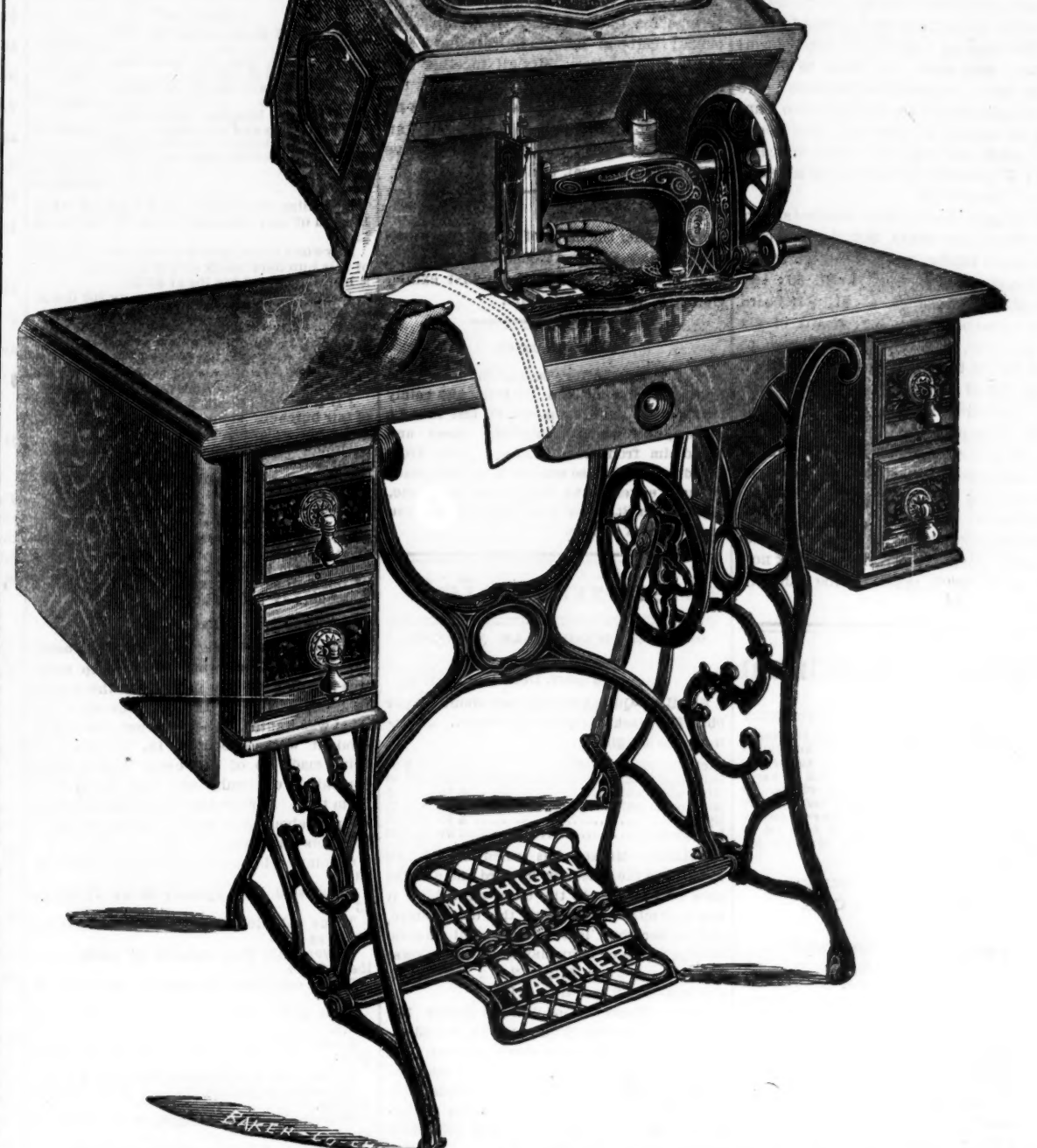
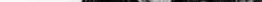
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Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

on push his hat to the back of his head she needs to be on her guard. He is bent on mischief."

**A WET BLANKET ON THE PICNIC.**—There were about a dozen of them and they had been off somewhere in the country. They

One of the numerous cottages a pretty woman accidentally turned a white handkerchief loose. There were six handkerchiefs waving

"By Jove, she's pretty. I wonder who she is? That was meant for me." "It wasn't. It was meant for me," said

bottom of the wagon, hidden from sight.

"Well," he said, "I'll bet it won't be meant for me."

**PURIFIED**  
**AND BEAUTIFIED**  
BY

notice is hereby given, that at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the ninth day of February, 1892, at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, the said City Hall being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne holds its sittings, I, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the said

"Because that was my wife." **FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING, AND BEAU**  
 And a dead silence fell on the people. —*San* **TIFYING the skin of children and infants at**  
*Francisco Chronicle.* **FOR CURING** **burning, disfiguring, itching, scaly and**

KILLING HIM BY INCHES.—“Quimby has a terrible wife.”

“I should say he has.”

With loss of half from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA Remedies are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, cure every itching skin eruption, whether at the north-westerly corner of said lot 39, or at the south-easterly corner formed by the intersection of Meigs and Washington Streets, and between Myrtle Avenue and Union Street, Brooklyn, New York.

"Yes, she is killing him by inches."

ing him this morning you would have thought  
he was killing him by the foot."—*Nebraska  
State Journal.*

**A Noted Divine Says:**  
I have been using Tuttle's Liver Pills

An exchange says: "Never go into the water after a hearty meal." We don't. We go into the restaurant after it.

...lawyer, take it along." Second Burger—Yes, I will pick it up in the bag. We can get something for for it.

"Live up to your engagements," says a

he has more girls on the string than there is  
nights in the week?

Narrow streets are best for people of bad  
Fence your ears to, walk home on

**DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK**  
Cloth & Gold Binding

Darwin said: "Every species of fruit contains a living principle." A man is very unlikely to discover it when he bites into an

"I wish you would sew some new buttons on my vest."	"I haven't time. I am too busy."	"Indeed! What are you doing?"	Ch. gutta serena.....	23
Crying Colic, or Stooling or Straining.....	23			
Diarrhea, or Children or Adults.....	23			
Dysentery, Gripping, Bilious Colic.....	23			
Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	23			
Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.....	23			
Croup, Whooping Cough, Pertussis.....	23			
Ch. gutta serena.....	23			

**HOMEOPATHY**

10 Dyspepsia, Bileus Stomach.....

Architect—I propose to introduce a few panels of Moorish fretwork into the stair

24 General Debility, Physical	50
25 Kidney Disease	50
26 Nervous Debility	50
27 Nervous Weakness	50
28 Diseases of the Heart	50

29 General Debility, Physical  
 30 Kidney Disease  
 31 Nervous Debility  
 32 Nervous Weakness  
 33 Diseases of the Heart

29 hour during spare time. J.V. Kenyon, Glens  
 N. Y., made \$18 one day. \$75.50 one  
 So can you. Profits and salaries  
 J. B. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati

...A man in a western town hanged himself to a dead-post by his suspenders. The coroner...

Decided that "the deceased came to his death by coming home drunk and mistaking himself for his pants."

The other day two Boston gentlemen were

\_\_\_\_\_

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**1½ lbs. BEST STEEL HOT CHISEL & HANDLE.**



**1½ lbs. BEST STEEL COLD CHISEL & HANDLE.**



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